

REBELLIOUS PARIS

Details of the Massacre in the Place Vendôme.

THE DEAD IN THE STREETS.

Demonstrations by the Battalions of Montmartre.

AT THE GATE OF ST. LAZARE.

The Strong Positions of the Insurgents.

THE PARTY OF ASSASSINATION.

Correspondence Between the Government and the German Military Authorities.

PARIS WILL BE TREATED AS AN ENEMY.

The Men Who Drench the Streets of Paris in Blood.

PARIS, March 21, 1871.

There is at last a glimmer of light through the cloud that covers Paris. For four days there has been a complete reign of terror in Paris as there was in the days when the guillotine stood in the Place de la Concorde. The atrocious slaughters in the garden in the Rue de Morsers gave a fearful glimpse of the temper of the men who held armed and absolute possession of all authority in the city; and though the murders did not continue there was an impression on every mind that there was still a pent-up fury to explode, and what form the explosion might take was a sombre imagination that did not admit of any other than the most terrible.

THE SHADOW OF THE OLD TERROR.

It is still over the history of Paris, and in that shadow people may sketch any outline of horrors and be sure not to go beyond what is proven to be possible. Just as the slaughters of the *coup d'etat* in 1852 put the people down at one stroke by a demonstration of resolute purpose, so the butcheries of the two generals gave the Central Committee an absolute authority, and crowds looked on in quiet consternation at the continual arrests of men in the street by the *carnat*, clad in the uniform of the National Guard. It was a daily occurrence for men who gathered in little casual groups on the Boulevard, discussing

THE TOPICS OF THE HOUR.

to differ in opinion, and from every one of these differences of opinion some arrest was sure to take place, made by the men of the National Guard who always stood ready. And it seemed at the time these arrests were made that an arrest was the first step of a murder—it was to be followed by a trial in some out of the way place by an unknown council of ten, and a sudden execution in the corner of a garden.

AT THE HANDS OF HALF A DOZEN DRUNKEN NATIONAL GUARDS.

For the instruments of the men's many are constantly kept, to their almost capacity with wine and brandy, and the men who are drunk at the hands of half a dozen drunken National Guards.

THE POWER OF THE INSURGENTS.

Incredible as it may seem people appeared to be used to this. Insulted to the face, and the insulted fairly installed in power, and such is the cultivated readiness of the people to accommodate themselves to sudden changes of government, that this latest change might have been judged of to no importance whatever to nine-tenths of the population, since it produced no little apparent difference from the aspect of the city. The National Guards seemed like a city alive with political excitement and careless what might come next. From the Place de la Concorde to the Arc de Triomphe, along the boulevards, the National Guards were everywhere, and the same Paris that he might see on any day of the most profound peace, and on Sunday, when half the world outside the city is in the streets.

SUPPERING WITH HORROR.

At the first hours of the frightful murder of General Faidherbe, Thomas and Louche, Puch and Joly were literally at the door of the National Guard, and the dancing doted their capers to the more than ordinary delight of the spectators, and gay crowds thronged with all the national guard, and the joy of the National Guard. In fact, the appearance was that the last revolution was incapable of making on the public and any other party than that of the National Guard, with the casual explosion of a few.

THE APATHY.

That necessarily follows upon bad government and frequently repeats itself. The National Guard, and the men who saw the unspeakable incapacity of the Thiers government, which had fallen to a name, and a name that might have been trodden out by a single heel.

DOWN WITH THE REBELS.

At three o'clock this afternoon there was another spontaneous expression of the popular indignation—the insurrection—an expression which was caught up by the people as the exact utterance of every honest man's mind. The National Guard, and the men who saw the unspeakable incapacity of the Thiers government, which had fallen to a name, and a name that might have been trodden out by a single heel.

THE INSUBORDINATE NATIONAL GUARDS WERE.

and lost all power to guard the place. They raised the butts of their muskets in the air—which appears to be the principal use of muskets in Paris just now. The National Guard, and the men who saw the unspeakable incapacity of the Thiers government, which had fallen to a name, and a name that might have been trodden out by a single heel.

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Who Opened the Fire—Dead and Wounded in the Streets—Names of the Victims.

PARIS, March 21, 1871.

The actual firing began precisely at thirty-five minutes past one o'clock, and lasted for fifteen minutes. The procession, with Admiral Saisset at its head, at thirty-five minutes past one arrived at the Rue de Capucines. Bostons language on the part of the "Men of Order," loud bravado, cheering at the sight of the National Guard, waving handkerchiefs, holding hands on canes and waving the flag of France triumphantly, only determined the National Guards to stand more firmly.

FROM MY POINT OF VIEW.

I could see the captain in front of the line brandishing his sword and the men nervously moving their rifles. I can say that the first shot was fired by one of the Guards, though others claim that this is not true. I only saw the smoke and heard the report, but saw the man who discharged the gun. It was fired in the air. At this moment there was a rapid retreat of the crowd, and when the space in front permitted all the muskets were placed at an angle of nearly forty-five degrees and discharged in the air. Quicker dispersion a French gathering never performed. Hats were jammed and left on the pavement; coats were forgotten in the crowd, and as the great mass moved down the Rue Neuve des Capucines, it turned off at the first corner. The first corner, the men having a fair field, the company began firing, and took

deliberate aim at the victims. Many men passed the Rue Neuve des Capucines. A man was killed by a ball through his head twenty feet from my window; the bullet entered the forehead and passed through the brain. In the arm, in all 600 rounds were fired, of which were directed at the flying crowd. At forty-five minutes past one the standard of the "Men of Order" was captured by the Montmartre and

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BEFORE MIDNIGHT.

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THE MORNING OF THE 22ND.

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